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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max +13°C.
Minimum -2°C.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:36 a.m.
Sun sets today at 4:53 p.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook:
Slightly Cloudy
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS
Share-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque
International Club; Pamir Cinema;
Near Ariana Afghan Airlines.

KABUL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1963 (QAUS 1 1342 S.H.)

RICE Af. 1

VOL NO. 220

Dr. Zahir Meets President Tito

BELGRADE, Nov. 23.—Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Afghan National Assembly now leading a Parliamentary Delegation on a visit to Yugoslavia is reported to have met His Excellency President Tito of Yugoslavia on Thursday.

Assembly Members Convey

His Majesty's Greetings

To Musa-Kala Electorate

KABUL, Nov. 23.—A report from Grishk says that Haji Abdul Rashid, Deputy for Musa-Kala constituency in the 11th Term of Afghan National Assembly addressed a public meeting at the Grand mosque on Wednesday. He conveyed the greetings of His Majesty the King and Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yusuf to the people of Grishk Province and explained to them the development plans of the Government.

The administrative officer of Musa-Kala also in a speech stressed the importance of social obligations, national unity and the recent social changes taking place in the country. A similar report from Gardez in Pakhtia Province said that Mr. Abdul Ghani, the Deputy for Sayyed-Karam also addressed a public meeting Wednesday to convey His Majesty's greetings to the people and describe the plans of the Government. The public at both places are reported to have enthusiastically pledged their full co-operation with the authorities.

SINO-AFGHAN BOUNDARY TREATY SIGNED IN PEKING

Afghan Minister Of Interior, Dr. Abdul Kayeum Says Treaty Is Milestone On Road To Better Sino-Afghan Relations

PEKING, Nov. 23, (Hsinhua).—More than ten thousand people of all circles attended a rally in the Great Hall of the People here Friday afternoon celebrated the signing of the Sino-Afghan Boundary Treaty and welcomed the Afghan government delegation led by Minister of Interior Dr. Abdul Kayeum.

Mr. Peng Chen, Mayor of Peking, Mr. Chen Yi and Mr. Li Hsien-Nien, Vice Premiers, and Lin Feng, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, attended. As they accompanied Dr. Abdul Kayeum and the other members of the Afghan government to the rostrum, decorated with the national flags of China and Afghanistan, the hall rose in a prolonged, stormy ovation amidst the playing of music by a band. Huge streamers, bearing the words "long live the friendship between the Chinese and Afghan people" and "long live world peace", were displayed in the hall. The rally began with the playing of the national anthems of Afghanistan and China.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY DIES IN TEXAS OF ASSASSIN'S BULLET

President Shot While Riding In Dallas Motorcade

Youth Arrested As Prime Suspect: Texas Governor John Connally Also Hit

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 23, (Reuter).—President Kennedy died here Friday from an assassin's bullet.

The 46-year-old President was riding in a motorcade here with his wife, Jackie, when three shots were fired and he was hit in the head.

He was rushed to the hospital, given a blood transfusion but died shortly afterwards at 1900 GMT.

Mr. Johnson assumed the full constitutional responsibilities of the Presidency immediately on the death of Mr. Kennedy and before taking oath of office.

The President was shot down as his open car passed near an intersection in the main business area of the city.

As the shots rang out, President Kennedy fell face down in the back of the car.

Mrs. Kennedy cried "oh, no" and tried to hold up his head.

Governor John Connally, of Texas, who was with him in the car, was also hit by bullets, and slumped on the seat.

The body of the President was removed from the hospital, an hour after he died, in a cream-coloured ambulance with the curtains tightly drawn.

Mrs. Kennedy rode with him. She appeared dazed and in a state of shock.

She had appeared calm and under control when earlier she entered the hospital with her



The Late John F. Kennedy dying husband.

Her clothes were smeared with the President's blood.

A guard of honour carried the bronze coffin from an airforce jet plane as a mourning nation watched solemnly on television screens.

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy and the President's brother, Attorney-General Robert Kennedy, accompanied the coffin as it was transferred in a naval ambulance to a waiting helicopter, which was to take it to the White House.

Silent and grim-faced, the crowds numbered about 200 people gathered outside the entrance of the White House in Washington and watched the flag lowered to half mast when the President's death was officially announced.

Mr. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, and other Cabinet officials were en route to Japan. Their plane turned back when the news broke.

President Kennedy's brother, Attorney-General Robert Kennedy, was in Washington.

Within an hour he and brother Edward Kennedy, a Massachusetts Senator—were rushed to nearby Andrews Air Force Base for a flight to Dallas.

Senator Edward Kennedy was presiding over the Senate when he was informed of the death.

The Senator did not speak, but merely laid down the gavel and walked out of the chamber.

Police were reported to have taken possession of a rifle of a Non-American make.

Sources close to the U.S. Secret Service reported that twenty-four year old Lee Harvey Oswald, arrested shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy, was a "prime suspect".

According to these sources, Oswald is a person of dubious character.

He went to the Soviet Union in 1959 and applied for Soviet citizenship. For reasons not yet known he applied to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow last year to be allowed to return to the United States.

Permission was granted and he arrived back home with his family late last year.

Reactions
The world reacted with horror and grief at the tragic incident. The general mood was summed up by Italy's President Antonio Segni who said "the execrable at-

tack which has cut down President Kennedy's young life is crime against all mankind."

He added: "his figure will remain in history as a strenuous defender of liberty, peace and justice."

British Opposition Leader Harold Wilson voiced "deep horror at this evil act." He said the President had been "a great world statesman and a great fighter for peace. His struggle for racial equality in the United States is something that will remain a memory and long outlive his life."

Sir Winston Churchill, on a statement from his London home said:

"This monstrous act has taken from us a great statesman and a wise and Valiant man."

"The loss to the United States and to the world is incalculable."

In Paris, President de Gaulle—who has himself survived several assassination attempts—said:

"President Kennedy died like a soldier, under fire, for his duty and in the service of his country. I salute this great example and this great memory."

In Ottawa, Canadian Prime Minister Mr. Lester Pearson told a shocked house of commons: "The world can ill afford at this time to lose a man of his courage. It is a tragedy not only for his family but for all of us."

United Nations' diplomats from 111 nations stood in silence as the U.N. General Assembly adjourned in token of the world's grief.

Bonn: former Chancellor Konrad Adenauer sent a telegramme (Contd. on page 4)

Royal Audience

KABUL, Nov. 23.—An announcement from the Department of Royal Protocol says that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week ending November 20th:

Mr. Sayyed Shamsuddin Majrooh, Minister of Justice, Mr. Masa, the Acting Minister of Mines and Industries, Lt. General Ghulam Farouk, Chief of the General Staff, Mr. Ghulam Rasool Pramach, Governor of Mazari-i-Sharif Province, Mr. Mohammad Siddik, Governor of Kandahar, Lt. General Khan Mohammad, the Acting Governor and Garrison Commander of Nangarhar Province, Brigadier General Mohammad Mohsin, Garrison Commander of Kataghan Province, Mr. Abdul Kayeum, Afghan Consul-General at Meshed, Dr. Samady, Acting Chief of Vocational Education in the Ministry of Education, and Mr. Janat Khan Gharwall, President of Pashtany Tejaraty Bank.

His Majesty Greets President Chehab

KABUL, Nov. 23.—A telegraphic message has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency General Faud Chehab, President of Lebanon congratulating him on Lebanon's National Day.

KABUL, Nov. 23.—The Afghan Red Crescent Society is reported to have sent a cable to the Japanese Red Cross sympathising with it over the recent rail crash and mining incident in which over 600 Japanese lost their lives.

JOHNSON BECOMES NEW AMERICAN PRESIDENT

LYNDON Baines Johnson, 36th President of the United States, comes to his office with a broad range of experience both in the executive and the legislative branches of government.



The New U. S. President Lyndon B. Johnson

Mr. Johnson was Vice-President under John F. Kennedy from 1961 until Mr. Kennedy's assassination Friday.

Mr. Johnson's duties as Vice-President included frequent public speeches—often on one of his special interests, space developments—and extensive traveling. On his official tours he has visited the Far East, South Asia, the Near East (with stops in Lebanon, Turkey, Iran and Cyprus), the Scandinavian countries and most

recently this month—a week-long visit to Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Belgium.

President Johnson was born in 1908 near Johnson city, Texas, a town founded by his grandfather and named after him. He graduated from the Southwest Texas State Teachers College 1930, and later studied law at Georgetown University in Washington.

He has been active in public life since 1935, when he was appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to be director for the State of Texas of the National Youth Administration.

Mr. Johnson was elected to the House of Representatives in 1937, and to the Senate in 1948, from 1953 through 1960. While he was Senate majority leader, he won national recognition for his ability to handle colleagues with widely differing viewpoints.

On November 8, 1960, he was elected to serve as Vice-President under Mr. Kennedy. As Vice-President, he presided over the Senate. In addition, Mr. Johnson was chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

KENNEDY DIES

(Contd. from page 1)

to Mrs. Kennedy saying her husband "will go down in the history of mankind as a martyr for freedom and peace."

Mr. Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, telephoned U.S. Ambassador Foy Kohler at midnight "to express his shock and greatest sympathy towards the American people," an American Embassy spokesman said.

The spokesman added: "official condolences will be conveyed later at the highest level."

He said he thought Mr. Khrushchov's condolences would be published Saturday.

The West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard said about President Kennedy's death:

"The news fills the German people with deep grief. 'All those who had the lucky opportunity to make the personal acquaintance of President Kennedy, in particular the people of Berlin, are deeply grieved in this hour.'"

West Berlin Mayor Herr Brandt said Berlin had lost its best friend with the death of the "first citizen of the world," he added: "a flame has been extinguished for everyone hoping for a just peace and a better life. The world has been made much poorer this evening."

Biography

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 35th President of the United States, expressed the philosophy by which he lived in these words:

"A man does what he must—in spite of personal consequences, in spite of obstacles and dangers and pressure—and that is the basis of all human morality."

This philosophy was evidenced throughout his life, in his wartime service, in his political battles, and in his conduct of both national and international affairs, and even on the day of his death.

The second of nine children, John Kennedy was born May 29, 1917, in Brookline, Mass. His father, Joseph P. Kennedy was a former U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain. Both his grandparents—the sons of immigrants who fled Ireland's potato famine in 1847—have been prominent in Massachusetts politics.

A graduate of Harvard University, John Kennedy spent some time working in his father's office at the American Embassy in London, an experience which resulted later in a book published in 1940 under the title, "why England slept."

"In 1941 he tried to enlist in the army. But was rejected because of an old back injury. After five months of treatment and exercise, he was accepted in the navy as a Commissioned Officer. He eventually was sent to the Pacific area."

Following the war, he worked briefly as a newspaper reporter, covering the United Nations conference in San Francisco, the Potsdam Conference and the British elections.

At the age of 29, John Kennedy won a special election in Massachusetts to fill a vacancy in the U.S. House of Representatives.

In 1956 he suffered his only political defeat when he narrowly missed the democratic nomination for Vice-President.

In 1960, he won the democratic nomination for the Presidency and conducted a strenuous election campaign, chiefly by stressing the need for dynamic, forward-looking policies at home and abroad.

In his inaugural address in January, 1961, he appealed as President to his countrymen and to people everywhere to join in a "struggle against the common enemies of man—tyranny, poverty, disease and war itself."

CHANCELLOR ERHARD, PRESIDENT DE GAULLE IN ACCORD ON UNITY Germans Are Convinced US Will Defend Europe

PARIS, NOV 23, (Reuter).—

PRESIDENT de Gaulle and West German Chancellor, Ludwig Erhard, ended two-day talks here on a note of hope for the deadlocked Common Market agricultural negotiations and the coming "Kennedy Round" tariff.

Professor Erhard returned to Bonn with a French reply of support for the Kennedy round bargaining which should serve him well when he flies to Washington on Sunday to have talks with American officials.

A joint communique issued at the end of the Chancellor's 30-hour visit to Paris said a successful outcome of next year's Geneva negotiations was "a common objective of the two governments."

Particular stress in the communique was laid on the agreement of both men "that all necessary efforts should be made to ensure the success of the Brussels negotiations" for a common agricultural policy for the European Economic Community.

But diplomatic sources said it was clear that President de Gaulle and Chancellor Erhard were determined to ensure the success of the Brussels negotiations.

An emerging compromise seemed to be the willingness of Germany to put into force the agreed agricultural and financial regulations by the end of this year in return for France moving towards the German views on the European attitude to be adopted at the "Kennedy round" talks, the sources said.

France and Germany are the keys to any agricultural agreement by the "six".

The communique made no mention of the Atlantic Alliance and NATO problems which the two leaders discussed Thursday afternoon. Chancellor Erhard told German reporters that each respected the other's opinion on NATO policy.

At a press luncheon before his departure Friday Professor Erhard was more explicit in his support for the unity of Europe and the United States.

"The common and reciprocal action of Europe and America today offers the world the best guarantee that the great tasks can be solved within the alliance itself, and the undertakings can be fulfilled towards the rest of the world," he said.

He could not imagine any fruitful policy for the peoples of the Atlantic community other than that of "co-operation on the big world economic and political questions."

The two leaders agreed on the need for a new impetus towards European political unity, but Professor Erhard said no practical decisions had been taken.

Clearance of economic obstacles would leave the field clear for later moves towards political unity.

The joint communique said the Franco-German partnership was not of an exclusive character "but was open to" the other partners of the European community.

This was a gesture to allay fears among the smaller members of the six of concerted domination by France and Germany.

Professor Erhard told a questioner at the press lunch:

"We have the greatest respect for the efforts of France to develop her own striking force. We appreciate the reasons for her decision in this field."

"The Germans are convinced that we can put trust in our alliance with America, that our American friends will fulfil the duties arising from the undertakings they have made and that, in every case where war were threatened, the Americans will reply

to it with all their strength to defend not only Germany, but the whole of Europe."

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday night "the meeting was an unquestionable success. The two statesmen established excellent personal relations and they arrived at a common determination to ensure the success of the Brussels Common Market negotiations as far as their two governments were concerned."

Discussions Held To Plan Human Rights Seminar In Kabul In May Of Next Year

KABUL, Nov. 23.—A meeting to discuss arrangements for the Seminar on Human Rights, scheduled to be held in Kabul in May next year, was attended by Mr. Rishtya, the Minister of Press and Information, Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi, the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Mahmoud Habibi, Chief of Broadcasting of Radio Afghanistan, Mr. Mohammad Younus Rafik, Director of Economics in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Fazal Rabi Farid and Dr. Khalil Ahmed Abawi, Professor of the College of Law, Mr. Abdul Hamid Kayeumi, Professor of the College of Economics and Dr. Sultan Ahmad Zekria, a member of the Department of United Nations Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The meeting, which was held on Thursday afternoon, was presided over by Professor Dr. Anwary, President of Kabul University.

After clarifications were given by Professor Anwary regarding the topic of discussion, the meeting decided to form a Committee, which would convene in the near future to study the agenda set of by the United Nations for this Seminar.

The Committee was also entrusted with the task of selecting subjects of special interest to Afghanistan for discussion at the Seminar.

100-Bed Hospital Named After Mohammad Akbar Khan, An Afghan Patriot

KABUL, Nov. 23.—The new 100-bed hospital of the Ministry of Public Health has been named after the famous Afghan patriot, Wazir Mohammad Akbar Khan; it will henceforth be called "Wazir Mohammad Akbar Khan Rogh-toon."

An official of the Ministry of Public Health is reported to have said that the new four-storey hospital covers an area of over 16 acres; the architects are Messrs. Hochtief, the German construction firm.

The hospital possesses Sections for surgery, ENT, ophthalmology, pediatrics and communicable diseases.

All equipment for this hospital, which will be opened soon, has been donated by the Government of the Soviet Union. The building of the hospital is now complete. It is also contemplated to build another 200-bed hospital in the grounds of this hospital, he said.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Nov. 23.—The first cricket match after a lapse of 20 years was held at Ghazi Stadium on Friday Morning; the teams took part in the contest was the Indian Ambassador's team and the team of the Kabul Cricket Club. The latter won by 99 points to 76. Mr. Ram Lal, an Indian merchant presented a Usha sewing machine as trophy to the winning team for the use of the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

The spectators included a number of the Diplomatic Corps.

KABUL, Nov. 23.—Mr. Johorey Charge d'Affaires of the Indian Embassy in Kabul called on Dr. Abdul Kayeum Rasoul, Deputy Minister of Public Health on Thursday morning to present six cases of medicines and drugs manufactured in India Dr. Rasoul expressed his thanks for the co-operation of the Government of India.

The medicine will be distributed among health centres in Afghanistan.

Sino-Afghan Border Treaty

(Contd. from page 1)

In recent years, their relations had undergone a satisfactory development on the basis of the ten principles of the Bandung conference. He asked the distinguished guests to bring the profound friendship of the people of Peking and all China back to the brotherly people of Kabul and Afghanistan.

In his speech, Dr. Kayeum said that with the signing of the treaty, "we have taken an important step further in the consolidation and promotion of the mutual good will and respect that now exist between two friendly countries."

It was worthy of celebration, he continued, "because no ulterior motive, no feeling of territorial aggrandizement, and no diplomatic maneuvering and bickering have gone into the formulation and the signing of this treaty."

"And finally, it is worthy of celebration for the members of my delegation and myself, because we feel that we have been instrumental in the partial fulfilment of a deep and abiding desire of our people and of our government to settle any problem we may have with any nation honorably and in an atmosphere of peace and accord."

The Afghan Minister of Interior said, "we solemnly pray, therefore that our action of half an hour ago shall have constituted an historic milestone on the road to co-existence between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China, and that it will forever ensure the peace and tranquility that now exists in that border of friendship."

Dr. A. Kayeum expressed thanks to the officials of the Chinese Government and the citizens of Chinese cities for their efforts to make the visit of his delegation a pleasant one. He conveyed the good wishes of the citizens of Kabul for the welfare of Peking.

Concluding his speech, he shouted in Chinese "long live Afghan-Chinese friendship."

The rally was followed by a performance of Chinese and Afghan songs and dances presented by Chinese artists.

The rally was attended by some ministers and a number of Chinese



PARK CINEMA:

At 4-30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film; **OLD MAN AND THE SEA**, starring: Spencer Tracy.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. English film; **THE STOREY OF A GIRL**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. English film; **CASTLE IN THE AIR**.

At 4, 6-30 and 9 p.m. Indian film; **KHUSHBOO**, starring: Motilal, Shakila and Shiama.

Kabul, Nov. 23.—Regular flights by Ariana Afghan Airlines planes will begin soon between Kabul and Khost in Pakhtia Province. Mr. Gulbahar, President of the Airline upon return from a tour of inspection of the civil airfield at Khost told a Bakhtar correspondent that weekly flights by DC-3 type aircraft will be started soon between Kabul and Khost.

high ranking officials, the Afghan Ambassador to China, Mr. Mohammad Choaib Miskinyar, and members of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking.

An earlier report from Peking says that Mr. Chen-Yi, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China gave a banquet at Peking on Wednesday evening in honour of Dr. Abdul Kayeum, the Minister of Interior and members of the Afghan Delegation now in China.

Afghan and Chinese music was played at the banquet, which was pervaded by an atmosphere of friendship. Mr. Chen-Yi and Dr. Abdul Kayeum delivered speeches. Mr. Chen-Yi, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of China is reported to have said that the arrival of the Afghan Delegation in China on a friendly visit and to sign the Boundary Treaty on behalf of the Royal Afghan Government was an outstanding sign of developing friendship between the two countries. He said that the Kingdom of Afghanistan was one of the countries pursuing a policy of peace and neutrality. Afghanistan, he added, has always supported amicable co-existence between countries possessing different social systems and has preserved the Bandung spirit in its friendship with friendly countries.

Dr. Abdul Kayeum in reply said that he wished to convey the good wishes of the people and Government of Afghanistan for the prosperity of China and its people. "It is a matter of pleasure for us to see," Dr. Kayeum added, "that two political systems, which differ vastly in their philosophy and are geographically distant from each other can, if they wish, solve their mutual problems amicably and in a friendly manner." Dr. Abdul Kayeum, speaking about Afghanistan's neutrality and impartiality said: "Our policy of neutrality should not be misinterpreted as lack of feeling for and interest in matters affecting humanity. On the contrary wherever the need has arisen to serve mankind and uphold the good of humanity, my Government has been the first to lend its positive support to it. To cite an example, every non-aggression pact signed has been described by the people of my country and my Government as a triumph for humanity."